OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**

Lost-Time Claims, Disabling Injury
Claims and Claim Rates

Upstream Oil and Gas Industries

2002 to 2006

Summer 2007

WORK SAFE
ALBERTA

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Highlights 2

1. Introduction 6

2. Provincial Summary 9

3. Industry Sector Summary 11

4. Industry Sector Analysis 16

5. Demographics of Injured Workers 25

6. Injury and Disease Analysis 27

7. Occupational Fatalities 36

8. Certificate of Recognition Employers 40

References 42

Appendix A: Terms, Definitions and Formulas 43

Appendix B: Upstream Oil and Gas WCB Industry Codes 47

Contact Information 48

HIGHLIGHTS

Lower lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in 2006.

- The lost-time claim rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries decreased by 10.0% in 2006, from 1.29 to 1.16 per 100 person-years, as proportionally, there were fewer injury claims. The lost-time claim rate for this industry sector is around half the average rate for all sectors in the province, 2.35 per 100 person-years.
- The disabling injury rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries decreased by 4.9% from 4.14 in 2005, to 3.93 per 100 person-years. The 2006 provincial disabling injury rate was 4.14 per 100 person-years.
- The fall in lost-time and disabling injury rates was the result of the number of injury claims growing by a lesser rate than the person-years (workers). There were 1,508 lost-time claims and 5,115 disabling injury claims from Upstream Oil and Gas workers in 2006, an increase of 1.8% and 7.6%. The person-years grew by 13.2% in 2006.
- By sub-sector, Upstream Oil and Gas industries display some of the lowest lost-time claim rates of all sub-sectors in the province. They also display some of the highest disabling injury rates.
- The Tar Sands sub-sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate of all Upstream Oil and Gas industries, at 0.16 per 100 person-years. Oilfield Trucking Services had the highest lost-time claim rate at 4.06 per 100 person-years.
- The Petroleum Producers/Exploration sub-sector had the lowest disabling injury rate of all Upstream Oil and Gas industries at 1.15 per 100 person-years. Well Servicing with Service Rigs industry had the highest disabling injury rate, 9.80 per 100 person-years, followed by the Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells industry at 9.23 per 100 person-years.
- The Upstream Oil and Gas industries accounted for 8.3% of the person-years in the province, 4.1% of the lost-time claims, 10.4% of modified-work claims and when combined, 7.9% of the disabling injury claims.
- Employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 2.21 per 100 person-years. Employers with 40 to 99 person-years had the highest disabling injury rate at 5.22 per 100 person-years.
- The duration rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries was 45 days-lost per 100 person-years, down from 49 in 2005. The average duration rate for all sectors in the province was 54 days-lost per 100 person-years.
- Thirty-six percent of claims resulted in 31 days or more off work. The average for all

sectors was 24.3% of claims resulting in 31 or more days-lost.

- The fatality rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries increased from 104 fatalities per million person-years in 2005, to 131 in 2006.
- Approximately 96% of employers had no lost-time claims and 95% had no disabling injury claims, meaning the injuries and diseases happening in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries are the result of incidents occurring at the operations of less than 5% of employers. These figures however, are influenced by employer-size, and the number of employers with no lost-time or disabling injury claims translates to approximately 35% and 26% of the total person-years in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries respectively.

Over the last five years, the Upstream Oil and Gas industries have experienced a 9.3% fall in the lost-time claim rate.

- Since 2002, the average lost-time claim rate for all sectors in the province has fallen by 19.6%. Over the same time period, the Upstream Oil and Gas industries saw a 9.3% decrease, a result of lost-time claims growing by 34.8% and person-years by 48.7%. However, the rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries has been around half the average rate for all sectors of the province over this time period.
- Lost-time claim rates have fallen in all sub-sectors over the last five years. The Tar Sands sub-sector, the Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells industry and the Downhole and Other Oilfield Services sub-sector experienced the largest decrease
- Most sub-sectors have seen growth in person-years stronger than growth in claims, resulting in lower rates, as proportionally, there were fewer injuries.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta – Upstream Oil and Gas Industries 2002 to 2006

Employment, Immigration and Industry (EII) prepares this annual report to provide analysis of workplace health and safety in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries to meet the demand from industry and safety associations, labour organizations, employers and workers for incorporating this information into their strategic plans for enhancing workplace health and safety. This includes:

- Descriptions of programs and initiatives undertaken by EII in pursuit of its workplace health and safety mission and goals;
- Analysis of provincial occupational injury and disease information against a national picture;
- Estimations of the risk of injury or disease at the provincial, industry sector and sub-sector level as well as general descriptions about the incidents and injured workers; and
- Analysis of workplace injury and disease literature in Alberta

The Occupational Injury and Diseases in Alberta reports present analysis of aggregate injury claim data to allow for the tracking of workplace health and safety performance over time. This is important for evaluating past and present performance, and in providing strategic information for the direction of workplace health and safety policy. The analysis contained in this report provides a comprehensive picture of workplace injuries in the province, allowing for a prevention focus to be made based on injury probabilities, rather than possibilities.

A few notes about this report:

- This report presents 2006 data beside 2005 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data are presented where possible.
- Information presented in this report is based on incidents that occurred during 2006 and accepted as lost-time or modified-work claims by WCB as of March 31, 2007.
- About 80% of employed persons in Alberta are covered by WCB. This report focuses on all industry activity in Alberta covered by the WCB and by the provincial legislation for occupational health and safety. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions consist of the Government of Canada, and parts of the agriculture and finance sectors. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded as are some industries where WCB coverage is not compulsory.
- Injury claim rates based on a small number of person-years are too volatile to make valid comparisons over time. Therefore, claim rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years. Duration rates are also volatile when based on a

small number of lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

- Estimates of year-on-year change for rates presented in this report are calculated using unrounded figures and may not match those produced from rounded figures. Percentages displayed in tables may also not sum to a hundred, due to rounding.
- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of lost-time claims per 100 person-years, the disabling injury rate is the number of disabling injury claims per 100 person-years and the duration rate is the number of days-lost per 100 person-years. Fatality rates are expressed as the number of fatalities per million person-years.
- Analyses by industry are based on WCB industry classification and aggregation. For more information, see the WCB premium rates manual, http://www.wcb.ab.ca/pdfs/07rate_manual.pdf.
- Analyses by occupation group are based on the 2001 National Occupation Classification (NOC). The NOC 2001 provides a standardized framework reflecting the Canadian labour market. For further information please see http://www23.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/2001/e/generic/welcome.shtml
- Occupational injuries and diseases listed throughout this report are based on the Z795-03 Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information produced by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease. For further information see http://www.csa-intl.org/onlinestore/GetCatalogDrillDown.asp.
- Terms, definitions and formulas used throughout this report are described in Appendix A.

INTRODUCTION

Government of Alberta

The Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan sets out the vision, long-term strategic plan, government priorities and three-year business plan that outlines the government's goals, strategies, and measures necessary to track results in the shorter term. The plan is built on the principles of fiscal discipline and achieving results for today and the future. Overall it is focused on key outcomes for Albertans: a better quality of life and a chance to share in the province's good fortune.

To achieve these outcomes, government has set out five priorities, which are to:

- Govern with integrity and transparency;
- Manage growth pressures;
- Improve Albertans' quality of life;
- Build a stronger Alberta; and
- Provide safe and secure communities.

The Ministry of Employment, Immigration and Industry's business plan fully supports the government's vision of a vibrant and prosperous province.

Role of Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry

The Ministry of Employment, Immigration and Industry includes the Department of Employment, Immigration and Industry (EII), the Alberta Economic Development Authority (AEDA), the Alberta Labour Relations Board, Appeals Commission for Alberta Workers' Compensation, Northern Alberta Development Council (NADC) and the Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta (WCB). The Ministry's major responsibilities include:

- Promoting initiatives to attract investment in Alberta, and improve company capacity, competency, competitiveness, innovation and productivity;
- Strengthening industry, regional and rural economic development to increase connectivity and economic and social capacity;
- Ensuring Albertans have fair, safe and healthy work environments;
- Advancing women's equality in areas such as the prevention of violence and Aboriginal women's issues;
- Attracting and retaining international immigrants (including temporary foreign

workers and foreign students) and inter-provincial migrants to Alberta;

- Helping Albertans to acquire the knowledge, skills, and resources needed to participate in current and future job opportunities;
- Providing financial and health benefits, child support services and employment training support to Albertans in need; and
- Marketing Alberta as the best place to live, work and do business.

EII strategic priorities, core businesses, goals, and strategies support seven of the ten goals in the Government of Alberta Strategic Business Plan. Two key government priorities are Building a Stronger Alberta and Managing Growth Pressures. Sustainable economic growth is the foundation to support these priorities.

Sustainable economic growth

EII promotes safe, healthy and productive workplaces, as well as fair, equitable and stable labour relations to ensure a fair, safe and healthy work environment for Alberta's workers. Work is central to people's lives, to the stability of families and societies. People want work that provides them with an acceptable standard of living. It is important that workers enter an environment where their health and safety is protected, where they are treated with respect and they are compensated fairly for the job they are doing. This will result in an attractive workplace that will further the position of Alberta employers to be competitive in the global economy (see Note 1.1). Alongside the human cost of occupational injuries and diseases and the impact on families and society, the economic costs are numerous.

Note 1.1
Research by the International Institute for Management Development and the World Economic Forum suggests that the safest-working countries also have the best competitiveness ratings ***(International Labour Organization, Safety in Numbers – pointers to a global safety culture at work, 2003).***

In 2006, direct compensation payments for occupational injury and disease by WCB totaled $877 million.[1] These costs are ultimately paid by employers through premium payments, and impact the costs of running a business as well as the final cost of delivering products and services. Further costs associated with occupational injuries and diseases would include the material damage to equipment and premises, the additional cost of hiring staff to cover for injured workers, and the lost productivity resulting from the absence. Additional impacts of poor health and safety for employers include higher absenteeism and the lower morale of employees, loss of skilled experienced employees, loss of the company's investment in training, and difficulty recruiting high-quality employees due to the loss of image and custom (particularly in the case of subcontractors to larger companies) all leading to losses in productivity and underutilization of production (see Note 1.2).

[1] See the Workers Compensation Board Alberta 2006 Annual Report: Working Progress http://www.wcb.ab.ca/pdfs/2006AR/WCB_2006_Annual_Report.pdf

Other costs borne by the economy and society, due in part to work-related injuries and diseases include early retirements, unemployment and poorer households. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that in high-income countries, around 40% of all retirements (before statutory age) are caused by disability. This is equivalent to around 14% of the lifetime working capacity of the employed labour force.[2] Occupational injuries and diseases also affect unemployment and household income levels. Workers with an impairment of capacity can reduce their re-employability and impact household income. Workplace injuries and diseases typically reduce the overall earnings of households and in certain cases, family members have to give up jobs in order to care for an injured worker.

Note 1.2
The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that approximately 4% of Gross Domestic Product is lost due to occupational injuries and diseases (*ILO, Safety in Numbers – pointers to a global safety culture at work, 2003).*

Sustainable economic growth creates the prosperity needed to sustain quality of life and ensures a higher standard of living. Sustainable economic performance can be achieved if growth pressures are properly addressed. The economy can also only be sustained if Alberta has the right people with the right skills at the right time to do the work.

[2] See the International Labour Organization report: Safety in numbers – pointers for a global safety culture at work http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/worldday/report_eng.pdf

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

The positive trend continues: there were more workers covered and lower lost-time claim rates in 2006.

A total of 36,701 injuries and diseases that required workers to recuperate away from work (beyond the day of incident) were accepted by WCB during 2006. This is an increase of 3.5% from 2005. In contrast, the person-years figures increased 6.1% to 1,560,078. Expressed as a lost-time claim rate, the data translates into a rate of 2.35 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 2.5% from 2005, as proportionally, there were fewer injury claims (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1
Provincial Figures – Alberta: 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	1,470,321	**1,560,078**	6.1%
Lost-time claims	35,460	**36,701**	3.5%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.41**	**2.35**	**-2.5%**
Modified-work claims	35,505	**41,390**	16.6%
Lost-time claims involving modified-work	11,820	**13,566**	14.8%
Disabling injury claims	59,145	**64,525**	9.1%
Disabling injury rate	**4.02**	**4.14**	**2.8%**
Duration rate	57	**54**	-5.0%
Days lost (LTC)	837,610	**844,508**	0.8%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$189,951,321	**$202,598,539**	6.7%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The total number of modified-work claims submitted in 2006 was 41,390. There were 13,566 claims involving both lost-time and modified-work, producing 64,525 disabling injury claims. Both modified-work claims and the lost-time claims involving modified-work, displayed increases of 16.6% and 14.8% from 2005. The 2006 disabling injury rate increased by 2.8% in 2006, from 4.02 to 4.14 per 100 person-years.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 display the lost-time claim and disabling injury figures and rates for the province, and also for the major industry sectors in Alberta. The data provides a useful setting for analyzing the health and safety performance of the Upstream Oil and Gas industries.

Table 2.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates by Major Industry Sector – Alberta: 2005 and 2006

Major Industry Sector	2005		2006	
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate
Alberta	2.41	4.02	**2.35**	**4.14**
Agriculture and Forestry	3.30	3.87	**3.24**	**4.10**
Business, Personal and Professional Services	1.64	2.12	**1.54**	**2.05**
Construction and Construction Trade Services	2.58	5.18	**2.50**	**5.22**
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	3.43	7.35	**3.11**	**7.01**
Mining and Petroleum Development	1.01	3.80	**0.87**	**3.64**
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	2.60	3.12	**2.66**	**3.41**
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	3.06	4.35	**3.17**	**4.81**
Wholesale and Retail	2.35	3.35	**2.43**	**3.67**
Upstream Oil and Gas Industries	1.29	4.14	**1.16**	**3.93**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The 2006 lost-time claim rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries of 1.16 per 100 person-years is lower than all major industry sectors, except for Mining and Petroleum Development. The disabling injury rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries of 3.93 is by contrast, higher than four of the major industry sectors.

The Upstream Oil and Gas industries differ from the industries included in the Mining and Petroleum Development sector as they focus more specifically on upstream operations. Upstream industries are generally involved in the earlier stages of production which includes activities such as exploration, seismic exploration, surveys, oil and gas drilling and some processing of unrefined oil and gas products. Downstream industries are generally involved in the later stages of production. They process and refine raw products and then distribute them. Examples of downstream industries are refineries, petrochemical plants, petroleum products distributors, retail outlets, natural gas distribution utilities and refined product pipeline systems.

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

In 2006, the lost-time claim rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries was 1.16 per 100 person-years.

In 2006, improvements were made to the analysis of Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta (WCB) claim information allowing for modified-work claims to be analyzed alongside lost-time claims. Using modified-work claim data in addition to lost-time claim data ensures a more comprehensive picture of workplace injuries, and allows for greater insight into incident prevention.

A lost-time claim is a claim submitted to the WCB for an occupational injury or disease that causes a worker to have time away from work, beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function (for example, hearing loss claims).

A modified-work claim is submitted for an occupational injury or disease where workers have their normal work duties altered enabling them to remain working without losing time from work. Included in the figures are claims where injured workers are helped back into the workplace with modified duties after time lost due to injury or disease, and cases where workers were provided modified duties prior to time lost because of an injury or disease.

Note 3.1

- **The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker requiring time away from work, during a period of one year of work.**
- **The disabling injury rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury.**

Modifying an injured workers duties, can be beneficial for both an employer and an employee. For the employer, the financial cost of an absent worker can be high and returning an injured employee to work as soon as it is medically possible is important for properly managing compensation, disability claims and productivity levels. For the employee, returning to work as soon as medically possible is beneficial both physically and psychologically, and is linked to quicker recovery rates and promotion of self-esteem. Long absences from the workplace are also linked to falls in labour market attachment.

The number of disabling injury claims combine both the lost-time and modified-work concepts and produces an overall figure where an occupational injury or disease disables a worker causing either time-lost from work or for normal work duties to be modified.

In 2006, a total of 36,701 injuries and diseases that required workers to recuperate away from work (beyond the day of incident) were accepted by WCB during 2006. This is an increase of 3.5% from 2005. In contrast, the person-years figures increased by 6.1% to 1,560,078 between 2005 and 2006.

The Upstream Oil and Gas industries' lost-time claim rate decreased by 10.0% from 1.29 in 2005, to 1.16 per 100 person-years in 2006, as proportionally, there were fewer injury claims. The disabling injury rate decreased by 4.9%, to 3.93 per 100 person-years (see Table 3.1). The average lost-time claim rate for all sectors in the province was 2.35 per 100 person-years and average disabling injury rate was 4.14 per 100 person-years.

The fall in lost-time claim and disabling injury rates for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries was the result of the number of injury claims increasing by a lesser amount than person-years (workers). Lost-time claims grew by 1.8%, to 4,309 in 2006, and the number of disabling injury claims rose by 7.6%, to 5,115. The person-years grew by 13.2%. The growth in the person-years figures were a result of growth in all sub-sectors. The largest sub-sector, Downhole and Other Oilfield Services, accounting for approximately 30% of person-years, displayed the largest growth, 18.7%.

Table 3.1
Upstream Oil and Gas Industries — Alberta: 2005-2006

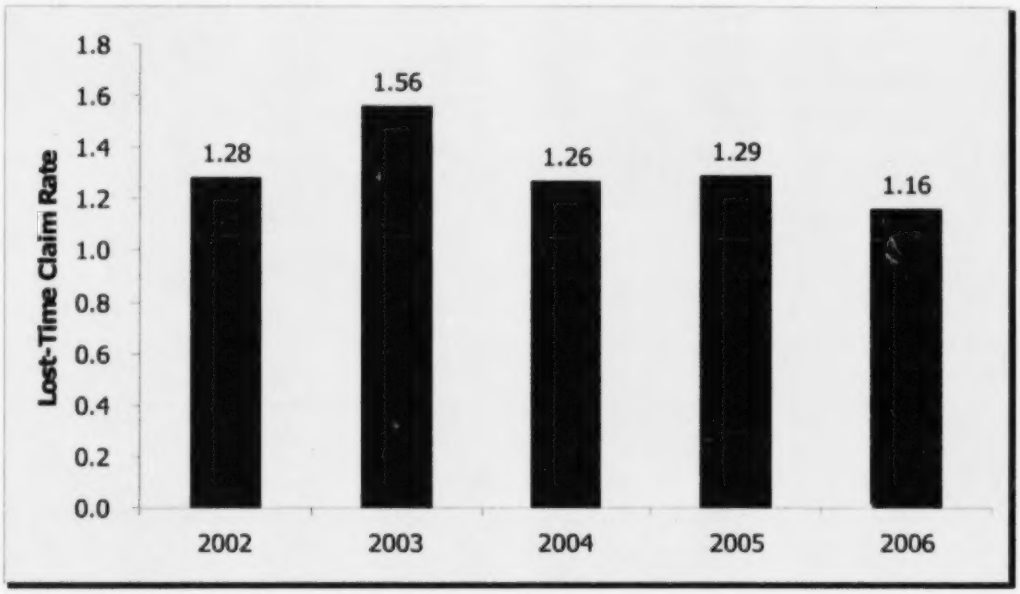
	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	114,928	**130,071**	13.2%
Lost-time claims	1,481	**1,508**	1.8%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.29**	**1.16**	**-10.0%**
Modified-work claims	3,882	**4,309**	11.0%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	609	**702**	15.3%
Disabling injury claims	4,754	**5,115**	7.6%
Disabling injury rate	**4.14**	**3.93**	**-4.9%**
Duration rate	49	**45**	-8.9%
Days lost (LTC)	56,207	**57,921**	3.0%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$16,003,554	**$19,475,807**	21.7%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The duration rate displays the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease, as reflected by the number of days off work per 100 person-years. In 2006, the Upstream Oil and Gas industries had a duration rate of 45, an 8.9% decrease from the 2005 rate of 49 and lower than the provincial rate of 54 (see Table 3.1). The median work days-lost was equal to the provincial figure of seven. The average days-lost per claims was 34 compared to the average for all sectors in the province, 23 days per claim.

Over the last five years (see Chart 3.1), the lost-time claim rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries fluctuated around 1.30 per 100 person-years, approximately half the average rate for all sectors in the province.

Chart 3.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Upstream Oil and Gas Industries — Alberta: 2002 - 2006



Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Rates by Employer Size

In the Upstream Oil and Gas industries, employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 2.21 per 100 person-years, followed by employers with 40 to 99 person-years, 2.12. Employers with 100 or more person-years had the lowest rate, 0.85 (see Table 3.2). The lost-time claim rate for employers with 100 or more person-years was significantly lower than the rates for other groups, and differs to the trend seen in other sectors. Employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years usually have the highest lost-time claim rate while employers with less than 10 person-years the lowest.

Except for employers with less than 10 person-years, disabling injury rates were much higher for all employer size categories than the average trend for all sectors in the province. Employers with 40 to 99 person-years had the highest disabling injury at 5.22 per 100 person-years, followed by employers with 4.36 injuries per 100 person-years. Employers with more than100 person-years had a disabling injury rate almost five times higher than their lost-time claim rate. A low lost-time claim rate and high disabling injury rate can be indicative of proficient claims management. However, it may also be a reflection of larger employers having greater capacity to offer modified duties to injured workers than smaller employers.

Table 3.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rate by Size[3] of Employer — Alberta: 2006

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injuries	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling injury Rate
Less than 10 person-years	14,244	15,788	213	293	1.35	1.86
10 to 19 person-years	396	5,564	93	181	1.67	3.25
20 to 39 person-years	260	7,272	161	317	2.21	4.36
40 to 99 person-years	200	12,207	259	637	2.12	5.22
100 or more person-years	175	89,240	756	3,624	0.85	4.06
Unspecified	109	0	26	63	N/A*	N/A*

* These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years equal to zero
Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Distribution of injury claims

Table 3.3 presents figures for the proportion of employers in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries with no lost-time or disabling injury claims in 2006. Table 3.4 display figures for the proportion of claims submitted by employers.

Approximately 96% of employers had no lost-time claims and 95% had no disabling injury claims, meaning the injuries and diseases happening in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries are the result of incidents occurring at the operations of less than 5% of employers (see Table 3.3). These figures however, are influenced by employer-size. In 2006, the number of employers with no lost-time or disabling injury claims translates to approximately 35% and 26% of the total person-years in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries respectively (see Table 4.10).

Table 3.3
Proportion of Employers with no Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims – Upstream Oil and Gas Industries: 2006

Proportion of Employers	With no Lost-Time Claims	With no Disabling Injury Claims
Upstream Oil and Gas Industries	96%	95%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

For employers with submitted claims, approximately 62% submitted one lost-time claim, 30% two to five claims and around 8% over six lost-time claims. For disabling injury claims, similar proportions exist although the number of employers submitting over 6 disabling injury claims was 18% (see Table 3.4).

3 Size is measured in terms of person-years

Employers that submitted one to five lost-time and disabling injury claims accounted for around 35% and 23% of the total person-years in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries respectively. Employers that submitted over 6 lost-time and disabling injury claims accounted for approximately 31% and 51% of the total person-years in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries.

Table 3.4
Proportion of Employers with Claims – Upstream Oil and Gas Industries: 2006

1 Lost-Time Claim	2 to 5 Lost-Time Claims	6 to 20 Lost-Time Claims	Over 20 Lost-Time Claims
62%	30%	7%	1%
1 Disabling Injury Claim	**2 to 5 Disabling Injury Claims**	**6 to 20 Disabling Injury Claims**	**Over 20 Disabling Injury Claims**
52%	30%	12%	6%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Oilfield Trucking Services continue to have the highest lost-time claim rate of all the Upstream Oil and Gas industries.

Between 2002 and 2006, the Oilfield Trucking Services sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate, 4.06 per 100 person-years. The Tar Sands sub-sector had the lowest rate, 0.16 per 100 person-years (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Upstream Oil and Gas Sub-Sector — Alberta: 2002-2006

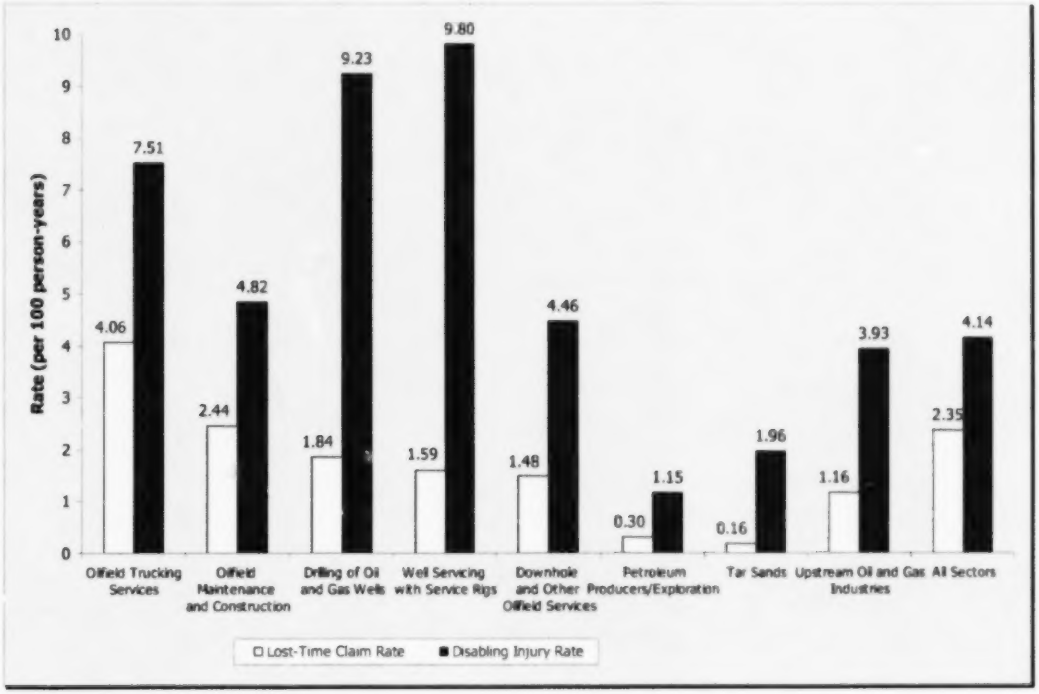
Sub-Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Upstream Oil and Gas	1.28	1.59	1.26	1.29	**1.16**
Petroleum Producers/ Exploration	0.32	0.43	0.30	0.30	**0.30**
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction	2.64	2.44	2.00	2.04	**2.44**
Well servicing with service rigs	2.43	2.83	2.08	1.83	**1.59**
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells	2.38	3.84	2.84	2.31	**1.84**
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services	2.04	2.09	1.50	1.76	**1.48**
Tar Sands	0.30	0.53	0.53	0.22	**0.16**
Oilfield Trucking Services	4.65	5.97	5.38	4.35	**4.06**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2006, the Petroleum Producers/Exploration sub-sector had the lowest disabling injury rate of all Upstream Oil and Gas industries at 1.15 per 100 person-years. Well Servicing with Service Rigs industry had the highest disabling injury rate, 9.80 per 100 person-years, followed by the Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells industry at 9.23 per 100 person-years (see Chart 4.1)

By sub-sector, Upstream Oil and Gas industries display some of the lowest lost-time claim rates of all the sub-sectors in the province. They also display some of the highest disabling injury rates. For example, the Well Servicing with Service Rigs industry had a lost-time claim rate of 1.59 per 100 person-years, around 30% lower than the provincial rate of 2.35. Meanwhile, this sub-sector also had a disabling injury rate of 9.80 per 100 person-years, over double that of the average rate for all sectors in the province, 4.14 per 100 person-years (see Chart 4.1).

Chart 4.1
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates for Upstream Oil and Gas Industries — Alberta: 2006



Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Petroleum Producers/Exploration

The lost-time claim rate in the Petroleum Producers/Exploration sub-sector was 0.30 per 100 person-years in 2006, the second lowest of all sub-sectors in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries. Over the last five years, the lost-time claim rate for this sector has averaged 0.33 per 100 person-years and has shown little fluctuation.

The sub-sector's disabling injury rate of 1.15 was also the lowest of all sub-sectors. The duration rate increased from eight to nine days-lost per 100 person-years in 2006, but remains the lowest of all sub-sectors (see Table 4.2).

The number of lost-time claims that also involved modified-work, increased by 54.5% in 2006, indicative of improving claims management in this sub-sector.

Table 4.2
Petroleum Producers/Exploration — Alberta: 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	41,014	**44,711**	9.0%
Lost-time claims	125	**135**	8.0%
Lost-time claim rate	**0.30**	**0.30**	**-0.9%**
Modified-work claims	329	**430**	30.7%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	33	**51**	54.5%
Disabling injury claims	421	**514**	22.1%
Disabling injury rate	**1.03**	**1.15**	**12.0%**
Duration rate	9	**9**	1.6%
Days lost (LTC)	3,795	**4,205**	10.8%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$954,189	**$1,404,405**	47.2%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Oilfield Maintenance and Construction

The lost-time claim rate in the Oilfield Maintenance and Construction industry increased by 19.9%, from 2.04 per 100 person-years in 2005 to 2.44 in 2006. The disabling injury rate increased by 15.2%, from 4.18 to 4.82 per 100 person-years and the duration rate increased from 82 to 88 days-lost per 100 person-years (see Table 4.3).

The increases in the rates were the result of the increase in the number of claims being greater than the increase in person-years.

Over the last five years, the lost-time claim rate for this industry has fluctuated between 2.66 per 100 person-years in 2002 and 2.00 in 2004, with both the number of claims and the person-years increasing by similar proportions.

Table 4.3
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction — Alberta: 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	7,315	**7,783**	6.4%
Lost-time claims	149	**190**	27.5%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.04**	**2.44**	**19.9%**
Modified-work claims	198	**241**	21.7%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	41	**56**	36.6%
Disabling injury claims	306	**375**	22.5%
Disabling injury rate	**4.18**	**4.82**	**15.2%**
Duration rate	82	**88**	8.3%
Days lost (LTC)	5,974	**6,885**	15.2%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$1,037,598	**$1,864,559**	79.7%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Well Servicing with Service Rigs

In 2006, the Well Servicing with Service Rigs industry experienced decreases in both its lost-time claim rate and duration rate. The lost-time claim rate fell by 13.2% from 1.83 per 100 person-years in 2005, to 1.59 in 2006. The duration rate decreased by 6.4%, from 80 to 74 days-lost per 100 person-years.

This sub-sector had the highest disabling injury rate in the Upstream Oil and Gas Industries at 9.80 per 100 person-years, more than double the average rate for all sectors in the Province, 4.14 (see Table 4.4).

Over the last five years, the number of lost-time claims has averaged 110 each year, whereas the person-years have shown steady growth of around 600 each year. The lost-time claim rate has fallen by 34.9% over this time period.

Table 4.4
Well Servicing with Service Rigs — Alberta: 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	6,078	**6,621**	8.9%
Lost-time claims	111	**105**	-5.4%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.83**	**1.59**	**-13.2%**
Modified-work claims	589	**606**	2.9%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	66	**62**	-6.1%
Disabling injury claims	634	**649**	2.4%
Disabling injury rate	**10.43**	**9.80**	**-6.0%**
Duration rate	80	**75**	-6.4%
Days lost (LTC)	4,891	**4,988**	2.0%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$1,509,563	**$1,742,596**	15.4%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells

Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells industry experienced a 20.1% decrease in the lost-time claim rate from 2.31 per 100 person-years in 2005, to 1.84 in 2006. The duration rate in 2006 was 70 per 100 person-years, a 32.2% decrease from 2005. This sub-sector had a disabling injury rate of 9.23 per 100 person-years, which is more than double the provincial rate of 4.14 (see Table 4.5).

Over the last five years, this industry has seen growth in person-years of 114.2%, and growth in lost-time claims of 65.6%, resulting in a decrease in their lost-time claim rate by 22.7% over this time-period.

Table 4.5
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells — Alberta: 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	10,801	**11,781**	9.1%
Lost-time claims	249	**217**	-12.9%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.31**	**1.84**	**-20.1%**
Modified-work claims	1,037	**1,016**	-2.0%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	125	**145**	16.0%
Disabling injury claims	1,161	**1,088**	-6.3%
Disabling injury rate	**10.75**	**9.23**	**-14.1%**
Duration rate	103	**70**	-32.2%
Days lost (LTC)	11,145	**8,238**	-26.1%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$3,719,845	**$3,022,423**	-18.7%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Downhole and Other Oilfield Services

In 2006, the lost-time claim rate for Downhole and Other Oilfield Services sub-sector decreased by 15.9%, from 1.76 per 100 person-years in 2005, to 1.48 in 2006. The disabling injury rate also decreased from 4.74 per 100 person-years in 2005 to 4.46 in 2006. The duration rate was 58 days-lost per 100 person-years, a decrease of 3.9% from 2005 (see Table 4.6).

Over the last five years, the lost-time claim rate has fallen from 2.04 to 1.48 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 27.5%. Over the same time period, person-years increased by 80.4% and lost-time claims increased by 31.0%.

Table 4.6
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services — Alberta: 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	32,446	**38,519**	18.7%
Lost-time claims	571	**570**	-0.2%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.76**	**1.48**	**-15.9%**
Modified-work claims	1,200	**1,407**	17.3%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	234	**259**	10.7%
Disabling injury claims	1,537	**1,718**	11.8%
Disabling injury rate	**4.74**	**4.46**	**-5.8%**
Duration rate	60	**58**	-3.9%
Days lost (LTC)	19,506	**22,263**	14.1%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$5,840,560	**$7,969,456**	36.5%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Tar Sands

In 2006 the lost-time claim rate for the Tar Sands sub-sector decreased from 0.22 per 100 person-years, to 0.16. The disabling injury rate increased from 1.88 per 100 person-years to 1.96. Both rates were the lowest of all sub-sectors in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries (see Table 4.7).

The decrease in lost-time claim rate was a result of both falling number of lost-time claims and increasing person-years. The disabling injury rate increased as the number of disabling injury claims grew at a faster rate than the person-years.

Table 4.7
Tar Sands — Alberta: 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	11,504	**14,050**	22.1%
Lost-time claims	25	**23**	-8.0%
Lost-time claim rate	**0.22**	**0.16**	**-24.7%**
Modified-work claims	202	**262**	29.7%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	11	**10**	-9.1%
Disabling injury claims	216	**275**	27.3%
Disabling injury rate	**1.88**	**1.96**	**4.2%**
Duration rate	N/A*	**N/A***	N/A
Days lost (LTC)	513	**439**	-14.4%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$291,364	**$245,663**	-15.7%

* The Duration rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Oilfield Trucking Services

The lost-time claim rate for Oilfield Trucking Services industry decreased by 6.7%, to 4.06 per 100 person-years in 2006, but remains the highest rate of all the Upstream Oil and Gas industries. The decrease was a result of the person-years increasing at a greater rate than the number of lost-time claims, so proportionally, there were fewer claims.

The disabling injury rate of 7.51 was also almost twice the average for all sectors of the province, at 4.14 per 100 person-years, although it decreased in 2006 by 9.6%.

The duration rate fell in this industry by 8.3% from 180 in 2005, to 165 days-lost per 100 person-years in 2006 (see Table 4.8).

Table 4.8
Oilfield Trucking Services — Alberta: 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Person-years	5,769	**6,606**	14.5%
Lost-time claims	251	**268**	6.8%
Lost-time claim rate	**4.35**	**4.06**	**-6.7%**
Modified-work claims	327	**347**	6.1%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	99	**119**	20.2%
Disabling injury claims	479	**496**	3.5%
Disabling injury rate	**8.30**	**7.51**	**-9.6%**
Duration rate	180	**165**	-8.3%
Days lost (LTC)	10,383	**10,903**	5.0%
Compensation payments (LTC)	$2,650,436	**$3,226,706**	21.7%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Distribution of injury claims

Table 4.9 presents figures for the proportion of employers without lost-time or disabling injury claims in 2006, by sub-sector. Table 4.10 displays the respective person-years for those employers in 2006. Table 4.11 displays figures for the number of claims submitted by employers.

Table 4.9
Proportion of Employers with no Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Upstream Oil and Gas Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2006

Proportion of Employers by Sub-Sector	With no Lost-Time Claims	With no Disabling Injury Claims
Upstream Oil and Gas Industries	**96%**	**95%**
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	99%	98%
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction	92%	89%
Well Servicing with Service Rigs	82%	73%
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells	81%	74%
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services	96%	95%
Tar Sands	97%	93%
Oilfield Trucking Services	93%	92%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Two industry sub-sectors had higher proportions of employers with no lost-time or disabling injury claims than the average for all Upstream Oil and Gas industries, indicating a more highly concentrated occurrence of injury in those sectors (see Table 4.9). These were the Petroleum Producers/Exploration sub-sector and the Tar Sands sub-sector. Well Servicing with Service Rigs industry and the Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells

industry had lower proportions of employers with no claims. These figures however, are influenced by employer-size. In 2006, the number of employers with no lost-time claims translates to approximately 42%, 32%, 15% and 6% of the total person-years in these sub-sectors respectively (see Table 4.10).

Table 4.10
Proportion of Person-years accounted for by Employers with no Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Upstream Oil and Gas Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2006

Proportion of person-years accounted for by employers	With no Lost-Time Claims	With no Disabling Injury Claims
Upstream Oil and Gas Industries	**35%**	**26%**
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	42%	33%
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction	47%	33%
Well Servicing with Service Rigs	15%	6%
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells	6%	3%
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services	37%	29%
Tar Sands	32%	21%
Oilfield Trucking Services	32%	25%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 4.11
Proportion of Employers with Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Upstream Oil and Gas Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2006

Sub-Sector	1 Lost-Time Claim	2 to 5 Lost-Time Claims	6 to 20 Lost-Time Claims	Over 20 Lost-Time Claims
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	57%	35%	8%	0%
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction	57%	40%	3%	0%
Well Servicing with Service Rigs	46%	43%	11%	0%
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells	24%	31%	34%	10%
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services	71%	24%	4%	1%
Tar Sands	33%	33%	33%	0%
Oilfield Trucking Services	57%	30%	11%	2%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 4.11 (Continued)
Proportion of Employers with Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Upstream Oil and Gas Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2006

Sub-Sector	1 Disabling Injury Claim	2 to 5 Disabling Injury Claims	6 to 20 Disabling Injury Claims	Over 20 Disabling Injury Claims
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	48%	26%	20%	7%
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction	54%	35%	10%	1%
Well Servicing with Service Rigs	26%	39%	22%	13%
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells	18%	21%	36%	26%
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services	61%	29%	7%	4%
Tar Sands	43%	0%	14%	43%
Oilfield Trucking Services	49%	36%	9%	7%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

For employers who did submit claims, the Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells industry had the highest proportion submitting over six claims each, followed by the Well Servicing with Service Rigs industry. This is partly a reflection of the risks of working in these sub-sectors, but it is also influenced by the number and size of employers.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF INJURED WORKERS

Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2006, four occupation groups accounted for almost 80% of total lost-time claims in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries, while accounting for 35.1% of those in employment[4]. Primary production labourers had the most claims at 26.2%, followed by Transportation equipment operators and related workers (excl. labourers) at 19.0%. Disabling injury claims followed a similar trend. The same four occupation groups accounted for the majority of claims. Primary production labourers had the most claims at 32.7%, followed by Occupations unique to forestry operations, mining, oil and gas extraction, and fishing (excl. labourers) at 19.9%, although this occupation group did have a higher proportion of workers in employment than the proportion of lost-time or disabling injury claims (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
Lost-Time Claims, Disabling Injury Claims and Employment by Selected Occupation Group — Alberta: 2006

Occuaption Group	Lost-time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Employment
Primary Production Labourers	26.2%	32.7%	6.0%
Transportation Equipment Operators and Related Workers, Excl. Labourers	19.0%	11.6%	2.8%
Occupations Unique to Forestry Operations, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction, and Fishing, Excl. labourers	17.3%	19.9%	24.3%
Trades Helpers, Construction, and Transportation Labourers and Related Occupations	12.6%	10.5%	0.7%
Heavy Equipment and Crane Operators Including Drillers	4.4%	4.9%	1.2%
Clerical Occupations	0.8%	1.1%	10.6%
Professional Occupations in Natural and Applied Sciences	0.8%	0.9%	9.7%
All Other Occupations	18.9%	18.4%	44.6%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files)

[4] A comparison of the proportion of claims by occupation group for the Upstream Oil and Gas industries with the numbers in employment has been made using data from the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey for the Mining and Petroleum Industry. Coverage differences do exist in industry categories. Using proportions attempts to overcome obvious distortions on the numbers in employment, although the impact on proportions in employment is unclear.

In 2006, more than half of lost-time claims were from workers under 35 years of age. This same group also comprised over 60% of disabling injury claims. Young workers aged 15 to 24 accounted for 25.5% of lost-time claims and 33.4% of disabling injury claims (see Table 5.2) while accounting for about 15.9% of employment[5].

Table 5.2
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling injury claims by Age — Alberta: 2005-2006

Age	2005				2006			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injuires	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injuires	%
15-19 Years	84	5.7%	329	6.9%	**71**	**4.7%**	**354**	**6.9%**
20-24 Years	298	20.1%	1264	26.6%	**314**	**20.8%**	**1355**	**26.5%**
25-34 Years	471	31.8%	1658	34.9%	**443**	**29.4%**	**1721**	**33.6%**
35-44 Years	324	21.9%	834	17.5%	**330**	**21.9%**	**950**	**18.6%**
45-54 Years	207	14.0%	434	9.1%	**237**	**15.7%**	**549**	**10.7%**
55-64 Years	79	5.3%	125	2.6%	**94**	**6.2%**	**160**	**3.1%**
65+ Years	18	1.2%	20	0.4%	**19**	**1.3%**	**26**	**0.5%**
Unspecified	0	0.0%	90	1.9%	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**1,481**	**100.0%**	**4,754**	**100.0%**	**1,508**	**100.0%**	**5,115**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Upstream Oil and Gas industries, the majority of lost-time claims and disabling injury claims were from men. In 2006, men accounted for about 94% of both lost-time claims and disabling injury claims (see Table 5.3) while making up approximately 75% of employment in these industries[6].

Table 5.3
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling injury claims by Gender — Alberta: 2005-2006

Gender	2005				2006			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injuries	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injuries	%
Women	48	3.2%	169	3.6%	**58**	**3.8%**	**216**	**4.2%**
Men	1,420	95.9%	4,443	93.5%	**1,426**	**94.6%**	**4,824**	**94.3%**
Unspecified	13	0.9%	142	3.0%	**24**	**1.6%**	**75**	**1.5%**
Total	1,481	100.0%	4,754	100.0%	**1,508**	**100.0%**	**5,115**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2006 Historical Review). See the Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta Young Workers publication.
[6] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2006 Historical Review)

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

Being struck by objects and overexertion were the most common causes of lost-time claims in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the back, including spine/spinal cord, being the most commonly injured body part.

Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. In 2006, 90.2% of lost-time claims and 93.5% of disabling injury claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The three most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears; fractures and dislocations; and surface wounds and bruises (see Table 6.1).

Note 6.1
Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information.

Compared to the average for all sectors in the province, the Upstream Oil and Gas industries had lower relative proportions of lost-time and disabling injury claims (than the average) in nearly all nature of injury categories.[7] For lost-time claims, only fractures and dislocations had a slightly higher relative proportion of injuries than the average for all sectors, indicating a higher probability or likelihood of this type of injury occurring (1.03 times the frequency).

Note 6.2
The CSA standard is designed so that Nature of Injury and Part of Body categories are directly linked when classifying injuries. This is also true for the relationship between the Source of Injury and Type of Event categories.

[7] Number of times higher or lower compares the Upstream Oil and Gas industries' claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 6.1
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2006

Nature of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injuries	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**1,360**	**90.2%**	**4,784**	**93.5%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	551	36.5%	2,094	40.9%
Fractures and Dislocations	282	18.7%	638	12.5%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	154	10.2%	838	16.4%
Open Wounds	85	5.6%	461	9.0%
Burns	69	4.8%	166	3.4%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	219	14.5%	587	11.5%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**91**	**6.0%**	**186**	**3.6%**
Infectious and Parasitic Disorders	**1**	**0.1%**	**1**	**<0.1%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**9**	**0.6%**	**18**	**0.4%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**1**	**0.1%**	**1**	**<0.1%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**2**	**0.1%**	**2**	**<0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**44**	**2.9%**	**123**	**2.4%**
Total	**1,508**	**100.0%**	**5,115**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Part of Body Injured

In 2006, the trunk was the most commonly injured body part associated with lost-time, accounting for just under one-third of all lost-time claims in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries, followed by lower extremities and upper extremities. The upper extremities were most likely to be associated with a disabling injury, accounting for 29.7% of disabling injury claims (see Table 6.2).

Compared to the average for all sectors in the province, the Upstream Oil and Gas industries had lower relative proportions of lost-time and disabling injury claims in nearly all part of body injury categories.[8] The number of lost-time claims that involved the other upper extremities was 1.9 time higher than the relative frequency for all sectors in the province. For disabling injury claims this part of body category was 2.7 times higher.

[8] Number of times higher or lower compares the Upstream Oil and Gas industries' claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 6.2
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2006

Part of Body Injured	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Trunk	**493**	**32.7%**	**1,509**	**29.5%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	291	19.3%	891	17.4%
Other Trunk	202	13.4%	618	12.1%
Lower Extremities	**380**	**25.2%**	**1,267**	**24.8%**
Leg(s)	198	13.1%	579	11.3%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	167	11.1%	640	12.5%
Other Lower Extremities	15	1.0%	48	0.9%
Upper Extremities	**282**	**18.7%**	**1,519**	**29.7%**
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	113	7.5%	722	14.1%
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	92	6.1%	481	9.4%
Other Upper Extremities	77	5.1%	316	6.2%
Head	**169**	**11.2%**	**429**	**8.4%**
Other Head Parts	114	7.6%	271	5.3%
Eye(s)	55	3.6%	158	3.1%
Multiple Body Parts	**142**	**9.4%**	**265**	**5.2%**
Neck, Including Throat	**30**	**2.0%**	**86**	**1.7%**
Body Systems	**11**	**0.7%**	**33**	**0.6%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**1**	**0.1%**	**7**	**0.1%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**1,508**	**100.0%**	**5,115**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that the worker came in contact with resulting in an injury or disease. In 2006, the primary sources of injury causing lost-time in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries were structures and surfaces, 18.2%; persons, plants, animals and minerals, 17.0%; and parts and materials 16.7%. The top disabling injury claims were parts and materials 18.7%; and parts and materials plants, animals and minerals, 18.1% (see Table 6.3).

Compared to the average for all sectors in the province, the Upstream Oil and Gas industries had lower relative proportions of lost-time and disabling injury claims in most sources of injury categories.[9] The source of injury category person- ill or injured worker (self-injury or self-induced bodily motion injuries) was 1.2 times higher than the frequency for all sectors. The number of disabling injury claims for this category was 2.2 times higher. Containers also displayed higher relative proportions of lost-time claims than the average for all sectors, at 1.1 times higher. Other tools and equipment had disabling injury claims that were 1.3 times higher than the frequency for all sectors in the province.

[9] Number of times higher or lower compares the Upstream Oil and Gas industries' claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 6.3
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2006

Source of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Structures and Surfaces	**274**	**18.2%**	**755**	**14.8%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**257**	**17.0%**	**927**	**18.1%**
Person-Injured or Ill Worker	228	15.1%	834	16.3%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	11	0.7%	29	0.6%
Person-Other Than Injured or Ill Worker*	4	0.3%	14	0.3%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	14	0.9%	50	1.0%
Parts and Materials	**252**	**16.7%**	**956**	**18.7%**
Vehicles	**176**	**11.7%**	**410**	**8.0%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**87**	**5.8%**	**489**	**9.6%**
Hand Tools - Nonpowered	48	3.2%	290	5.7%
Hand Tools - Powered	8	0.5%	40	0.8%
Other Tools and Equipments	31	2.1%	159	3.1%
Containers**	**70**	**4.6%**	**214**	**4.2%**
Machinery	**65**	**4.3%**	**278**	**5.4%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**32**	**2.1%**	**97**	**1.9%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**8**	**0.5%**	**36**	**0.7%**
Other Sources	**120**	**8.0%**	**337**	**6.6%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**167**	**11.1%**	**616**	**12.0%**
Total	**1,508**	**100.0%**	**5,115**	**100.0%**

* Persons – other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
** Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).
Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease. In 2006, the two most common types of event or exposure, bodily reaction and exertion, and contact with objects and equipment, comprised about 57% of lost-time claims and over two-thirds of disabling injury claims in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries (see Table 6.4).

Lost-time claims caused by fires and explosions were 2.8 times more likely to happen in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries than the average for all sectors in the province.[10] All other types of event displayed a lower relative likelihood than the average for all sectors in the province.

[10] Number of times higher or lower compares the Upstream Oil and Gas industries' claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 6.4
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2006

Type of Event or Exposure	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injuries	%
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**453**	**30.0%**	**1,541**	**30.1%**
Overexertion	215	14.3%	685	13.4%
Bodily Reaction*	193	12.8%	679	13.3%
Repetitive Motion	28	1.9%	125	2.4%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	17	1.1%	52	1.0%
Contact with Objects or Equipment	**405**	**26.9%**	**1,877**	**36.7%**
Struck by Object	214	14.2%	909	17.8%
Caught in Object	118	7.8%	635	12.4%
Struck against Object	45	3.0%	234	4.6%
Rubbed or Abraded	15	1.0%	62	1.2%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	13	0.9%	37	0.7%
Falls	**302**	**20.0%**	**823**	**16.1%**
Fall on Same Level	138	9.2%	469	9.2%
Fall to Lower Level	111	7.4%	240	4.7%
Other Falls	53	3.5%	114	2.2%
Transportation Accidents	**151**	**10.0%**	**312**	**6.1%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**109**	**7.2%**	**265**	**5.2%**
Fires and Explosions	**18**	**1.2%**	**22**	**0.4%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**4**	**0.3%**	**11**	**0.2%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	3	0.2%	6	0.1%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	1	0.1%	5	0.1%
Other Events or Exposures	**1**	**0.1%**	**1**	**<0.1%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**65**	**4.3%**	**263**	**5.1%**
Total	**1,508**	**100.0%**	**5,115**	**100.0%**

*Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.
Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[11] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, efforts of employers to introduce modified-work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can have a positive impact on workdays-lost.

Over one-third of claims resulted in a duration of disability of 10 days or less. Claims with one to five days duration represented 22.9%, and six to 10 days, 13.1%. More than a quarter of the total lost-time claims in 2006 resulted in 51 days or more lost from work (see Table 6.5). For all sectors in the province 13.2% of claimants were unable to work for 51 days or more.

Table 6.5
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2006

Duration of Disability	% of Upstream Oil and Gas Industries' Lost-Time Claims	% of Lost-Time Claims in the Province
1-5 Days	22.9%	40.2%
6-10 Days	13.1%	14.4%
11-15 Days	9.4%	7.6%
16-20 Days	5.3%	5.2%
21-30 Days	7.3%	7.0%
31-40 Days	6.0%	4.7%
41-50 Days	5.0%	3.7%
51 Days or More	25.1%	13.2%
Unspecified	5.8%	4.0%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[11] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2006, the WCB accepted 17 fatalities in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries, accounting for 13.7% of all 124 fatalities in the province.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker, resulting from a work-related incident or exposure, which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft, train, helicopter and water vehicle crashes. In 2006, ten of the Upstream Oil and Gas fatalities accepted by WCB were motor vehicle incidents (see Table 7.1).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that EII typically investigates. In 2006, three of the Upstream Oil and Gas fatalities accepted by WCB were workplace incidents (see Table 7.1).

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related such as asbestosis and coal workers' pneumoconiosis. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance, and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational disease fatality claims for compensation. Occupational disease fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. In 2006, four of the fatalities accepted by WCB were occupational disease incidents (see Table 7.1).

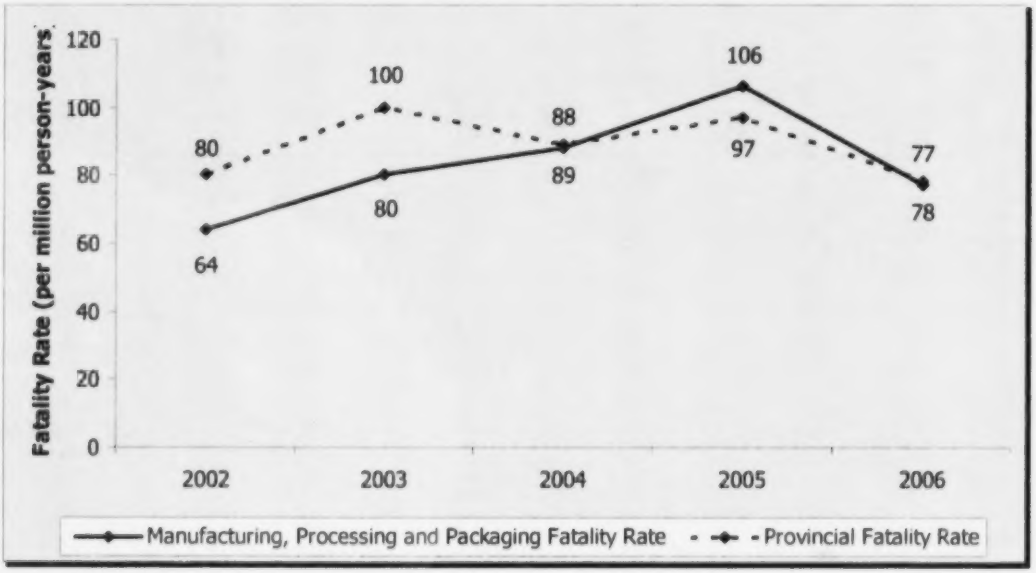
Table 7.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2002 - 2006

Year	Motor Vehicle Incident		Workplace Incident		Occupational Disease		Total
	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities
2002	7	38.9%	5	27.8%	6	33.3%	18
2003	10	47.6%	6	28.6%	5	23.8%	21
2004	4	26.7%	7	46.7%	4	26.7%	15
2005	5	41.7%	4	33.3%	3	25.0%	12
2006	**10**	**58.8%**	**3**	**17.6%**	**4**	**23.5%**	**17**
Total	**36**	**43.4%**	**25**	**30.1%**	**22**	**26.5%**	**83**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities in the year by the number of person-years in that year. The result is expressed as "per million person-years." The 2006 fatality rate was 77 per million person-years (see Chart 7.1). The average fatality rate for all sectors in the province in 2006 was 78 per million person-years.

Chart 7.1
Fatality Rate for the Upstream Oil and Gas Industries: 2002-2006



Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2002 and 2006, the WCB accepted 83 fatalities in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries. The Downhole and Other Oilfield Services sub-sector had the highest with 32 accepted fatalities, accounting for 38.6% of total fatalities (see Table 7.2).

Table 7.2
Upstream Oil and Gas Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB by Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2002 - 2006

Sub-Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Number of Fatalities	%
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services	9	3	6	6	**8**	32	38.6%
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	3	6	3	1	**2**	15	18.1%
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells	2	6	2	1	**1**	12	14.5%
Oilfield Trucking Service Rigs	1	4	1	2	**4**	12	14.6%
Well Servicing with Service Rigs	2	2	3	2	**0**	9	11.0%
Tar Sands	1	0	0	0	**1**	2	2.4%
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	1.2%
Upstream Oil and Gas Industries	**18**	**21**	**15**	**12**	**17**	**83**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are issued by Certifying Partners and are co-signed by EII.[12]

In 2006, 7.4% of Upstream Oil and Gas industries' employers were COR holders. These employers represented over 60% of the total person-years in the Upstream Oil and Gas industries. The Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells industry had the highest proportion of person-years certified, 94.1%. For the Well Servicing with Service Rigs industry, 26.6% of employers had valid CORs in 2006, which accounted for 89.7% of all person-years certified in this sub-sector (see Table 8.1).

Table 8.1
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2006

Sub-Sector	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Upstream Oil and Gas	**1,143**	**15,384**	**7.4%**	**63.8%**
Downhole and Other Oilfield Services	608	7,261	8.4%	69.9%
Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells	34	152	22.4%	94.1%
Oilfield Maintenance and Construction	184	1,203	15.3%	71.9%
Oilfield Trucking Services	160	1,234	13.0%	76.3%
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	102	5,241	1.9%	59.9%
Tar Sands	2	94	2.1%	11.7%
Well Servicing with Service Rigs	53	199	26.6%	89.7%

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[12] For more information on the COR program visit http://employment.alberta.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/277.html

The lost-time claim rate for 2006 COR holders in Upstream Oil and Gas industries in 2006, was 1.37 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 7.4% from 2005. The rate for non-COR holders decreased by 15.3% to 0.79 per 100 person-years. The disabling injury rate for COR holders decreased by 6.1% to 5.06 per 100 person-years, while the rate for non-COR holders increased by 9.3% percent (see Table 8.2). A low lost-time claim rate and high disabling injury rate can be indicative of proficient claims management. However, it may also be a reflection of larger employers having greater capacity to offer modified duties to injured workers than smaller employers.

Comparing COR holders against all non-COR holders provides useful information about each group, although it does not compare like-with-like. A COR is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards, with this group seeing continued improvement in their lost-time claim rates. Some non-COR holders have good programs in place above this standard, whereas others do not. This makes evaluating improving health and safety trends less clear for this group.

Table 8.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates for Upstream Oil and Gas COR Holders — Alberta: 2005 and 2006

Employer	Year	Number of Accounts	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Change in Lost-Time Claim Rate	Change in Disabling Injury Rate
COR	2005	1,115	75,038	1,109	4,046	1.48	5.39	-7.4%	-6.1%
	2006	1,143	82,996	1,136	4,202	1.37	5.06		
Non-COR	2005	12,673	39,890	372	708	0.93	1.77	-15.3%	9.3%
	2006	14,241	47,075	372	913	0.79	1.94		

Data Source: 2006 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

REFERENCES

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry. "Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2006 Summary,"

Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada. Key Statistical Measures for 2005, December 2006.

Canadian Standard Association. Z795-03: Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information, June 2003.

International Labour Organization. "Safety in Numbers – pointers for a global safety culture at work." 2003. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/worldday/report_eng.pdf

Statistics Canada. Labour Force Statistics: Historical 2006, 2007.

The Workers' Compensation Board. "Rate and Industry Description Manual," January 2005.

A

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease that causes the worker to have time away from work, beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function.

Modified-Work Claim

A modified-work claim is a claim for an occupational injury or disease where a worker had their normal work duties altered to enable them to remain working without losing time from work. Also included are claims where injured workers are helped back into the workplace with modified duties after time lost due to injury or disease.

Disabling Injury Claim

Disabling injury (DI) claims combine both the lost-time and modified-work concepts to produce an overall figure where an occupational injury or disease disables the worker causing either time-lost from work or for their normal work duties to be modified.

Person-Years

Person-years are estimates calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry uses data to estimate an average industry wage, and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

Lost-Time Claim Rate

The lost-time claim rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work, which will result in time lost from work. Comparisons of lost-time claim rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTC's} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Disabling injury Rate

The disabling injury rate is calculated by dividing the number of disabling injury claims by the person-year estimates, and multiplying the result by 100. The disabling injury rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year of work. The disabling injury rate is similar to the LTC rate although it covers a broader range of injuries, including those that are less severe in nature (do not require time away from work). The rate represents the number of claims per 100 person-years and includes claims made for both lost-time and modified-work.

$$\text{Disabling Injury Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of DI's x 100}}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days-lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays-lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days-lost per 100 person-years, and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days x 100}}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Industry Coverage

About 80% of employed persons in Alberta are covered by WCB. This report focuses on all industry activity in Alberta covered by the WCB and by the provincial legislation for occupational health and safety. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions consist of the Government of Canada, and parts of the agriculture and finance sectors. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded as are some industries where WCB coverage is not compulsory.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average

The number of times higher/lower than the provincial average is used to compare the performance of the industries with the province regarding specific injury or disease. A number less than one indicates that the injury of the industries is lower than the provincial average; if equal to one it indicates the injury of the industries is the same as the provincial average and a number greater than one indicates that the injury of the industries is higher than the provincial average.

$$\frac{\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Industries} \times \text{Industries' LTC Rate}}{\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Province} \times \text{Provincial LTC Rate}}$$

Where:

Per cent of Total Claims for the Industries =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Industries (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Industries}}$$

Per cent of Total Claims for the Province =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Province (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Province}}$$

NEC

Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS

Means 'Unspecified'.

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The objectives of the LFS have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications - employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the survey provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and unemployment rates.

For the most part, annual LFS data has been analyzed alongside injury and disease information to aid the understanding of injury risk or frequency by worker type. The LFS uses a different industry classification to WCB, although there are similarities in structure. Where possible, the two data sources are used comparably and proportions (of totals) have been used to evaluate information generated from both sources. Using proportions attempts to overcome obvious distortions in the numbers in employment from both sources, although the impact on the proportions from industry coverage differences is unclear. In certain instances, monthly LFS micro-data files have been combined and used to produce proportion estimates for the whole year for particular sub-groups of the population.

For further information on the LFS, please see
http://employment.alberta.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/67.html

B

APPENDIX B: UPSTREAM OIL AND GAS WCB INDUSTRY CODES

1. Petroleum Producers/Exploration

06300 – Oil and Gas Exploration and Development – Upstream Operations
09200 – Seismic Geophysical and Mineral Exploration

2. Oilfield Maintenance and Construction

06304 – Oilfield Construction and/or Maintenance (Upstream of Processing Plants)

3. Well Servicing with Service Rigs

09903 – Well Servicing with Service Rigs including Power Swivels

4. Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells

09600 – Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells

5. Downhole and Other Oilfield Services

06305 – Field Production Operators
06306 – Vacuum Removal of Waste – Industrial, Commercial and Oilfield
09201 – Shot Hole Drilling
09900 – Mud Logging
09902 – Pressure Cleaning Services
09904 – Rathole Drilling and Service Rig Anchoring
09911 – Oilfield Downhole Services
09915 – Well Casing Services
09921 – Servicing Christmas Trees on Oil Wells by Means of a Tree Saver
09927 – Liquid Waste Treatment and Disposal

6. Tar Sands

06600 – Mining and Processing of Bituminous Sand for Oil Extraction
06601 – Research and Development, Oilsands and Heavy Oil Recovery

7. Oilfield Trucking Services

50720 – Oilfield Trucking Services

CONTACT INFORMATION

For further information about the data presented in this report contact:

Employment, Immigration and Industry
Data Development and Evaluation
2nd Floor, 10808 – 99 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 0G5

Telephone: 780-427-8531, toll free by calling 310-0000
Fax: 780-422-5070

Employment, Immigration and Industry website:

http://employment.alberta.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/129.html

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafely.org

Workplace Health and Safety Contact Centre:

Telephone: 780-415-8690, toll free by calling 1-866-415-8690

http://employment.alberta.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/2874.html

Certificate of Recognition (COR) Program:

http://employment.alberta.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/277.html